

[24th February 1930]

(1) or retention under sub-section (2) by reason only of his being a minor. If a minor is selected under sub-section (1) or retained under sub-section (2), he shall be registered as the holder of the office and thereafter the procedure laid down in sub-section (5) of section 10 shall be adopted ”;

(ii) for the last sentence of sub-section (5) of section 10, the following sentence shall be substituted, namely :—

If the person registered as heir under this sub-section remains disqualified under sub-section (1) for three years after attaining majority, he shall be deemed to have forfeited his right to the office. On such forfeiture or on his death the vacancy shall be filled up in accordance with the provisions of this section as if he was the last holder of the office ; and

(iii) for the last sentence of sub-section (4) of section 11, the following sentences shall be substituted, namely :—

If the person registered as heir under this sub-section, on attaining majority, proves to be disqualified under clause (c) of sub-section (1), he shall be deemed to have forfeited his right to the office. On such forfeiture or on his death the vacancy shall be filled up in accordance with the provisions of this section as if he was the last holder of the office.

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide item VI, Papers laid on the table of the House, at page 139 supra 30.]

G.O. No. 1856, Development, dated 30th October 1929-

READ—the following papers :—

(i)

G.O. No. 610, Development, dated 27th March 1929.

(ii)

Letter from Khan Bahadur M. BAZL-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., Director of Industries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated the 26th April 1929, No. 96-G/29.

I have the honour to submit the report of the Committee appointed in G.O. No. 610, Development, dated the 27th March 1929, to define the relations of the Fine Arts and Crafts sections of the School of Arts and Crafts and to advise Government on certain cognate questions. The report, it will be observed, is a unanimous one and has been signed by all the members.

24th February 1930]

Enclosure

Report of the School of Arts and Crafts Reorganization Committee.

The Committee met four times. We visited the School of Arts and Crafts on the 9th April and the manual training classes at Saidapet on the 16th instant. The only two witnesses orally examined were Rao Sahib N. R. Balakrishna Mudaliyar and Mr. D. P. Roy Chowdhuri.

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The Government in 1923 accepted the recommendation of the School of Arts Reorganization Committee, presided over by Mr. Justice Oldfield, to establish in Madras, when funds permitted, an independent institution on the lines of a Municipal Art School, entirely devoted to the teaching of fine arts, and under the control of the Department of Education.

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3. We have read with interest the report of the Oldfield Committee, Mr. Rama Varma Raja's minute of dissent and the Government Order thereon and our conclusion is unanimous that the decision to constitute a school of fine arts independent of any school in which industrial arts are taught, and under the control of the Department of Education should be reaffirmed. We are further of opinion that the School of Arts and Crafts shorn of its advanced painting class, and in certain other respects reconstituted, should be transferred also from the control of the Development Department to that of the Department of Education—and that *as soon as practicable* the two schools should be made entirely independent of each other, though it will be desirable to encourage the continuance of effective if informal liaison between them. The reasons for not recommending immediately complete separation will be explained infra. In the paragraphs which follow we propose first to make our recommendations in respect of each school separately.

4. *School of Fine Arts.*—We recommend Mr. Roy Chowdhuri's appointment with effect from 1st July 1929 to the post recently created in the Education Department on Rs. 500—550—550 for three years in the first instance, with a personal allowance sufficient to make up his total emoluments to Rs. 600 per mensem, the salary understood to have been promised to him by the Ministry of Development and we consider that he should be given the services of a clerk-typist and the necessary menial staff as soon as the school opens after the recess. After consulting Mr. Roy Chowdhuri we recommend that the school should consist tentatively (a) of two fine art classes—one in painting and one in modelling in clay, with a maximum recruitment annually of 10 and 5 students respectively and (b) of an advanced drawing class of about 16 pupils under an experienced drawing master whose services may be secured from the omnibus section known as the Lacquer department in the School of Arts and Crafts which we propose in another place should be reformed. This drawing class will not be taught by Mr. Roy Chowdhuri, but its courses of work will be suggested and guided by him and it will be under his general supervision. It is essential that in the principal recruiting ground for the fine arts classes the teaching is on lines of which Mr. Roy Chowdhuri approves. Selection for these classes as for the fine arts classes should be vested in the Principal from whose decision there should be no

[24th February 1930]

appeal, and should be based solely on a dispassionate estimate of merit without reference, it is hoped, to communal representation, political connexions or any other of those disturbing factors affecting present day patronage. No higher or lower limits of age need be prescribed for admission, even though it may be assumed that few students will have acquired sufficient skill in drawing for admission even to the 'pre-matriculation' class before they are sixteen years old. We attach considerable importance however to insistence upon a fairly high educational standard. It is doubtful whether an Indian youth who has not obtained at least a Secondary School-Leaving Certificate will be in a position to understand all the implications of the instructions which must be given to him necessarily in English. Special exemption may be granted if necessary to the untutored genius who knows no language but that of art, but such cases are likely to be rare. We accept Mr. Roy Chowdhuri's recommendation that the full course should be tentatively fixed at three years and to emphasise this we would suggest that no stipends should be paid to pupils who stay on for a fourth or fifth year. It may be explained that we do not regard at all with favour any general provision of stipends in the School of Fine Arts and hope that it may be possible to attract pupils without such inducements, as they will pay no fees and should after a short time in the school be in a position to make some money out of their art productions. As regards the strength of the class, we do not consider that Mr. Roy Chowdhuri should be obliged to work up to the maxima indicated. Indeed some of us are inclined to regard these maxima as somewhat too generous, having regard to the quality of the material immediately forthcoming. As the success of the school will be judged by its products, it is very important, particularly in the early years to insist upon a fairly high standard of attainment prior to admission, and not to lower those standards merely to secure the empty tribute that the classes are 'very popular'. The Committee would not close the classes to students from other Provinces but consider that they should not be admitted except upon payment of fees. It is essential that financial provision should be made for the regular employment of models and the purchase of two life size lay figures should also be sanctioned.

5. If the maxima for the classes are fully worked up to and no students drop out there should be at the beginning of the third year 15 students in the last year of their course, 15 in the second and 15 in the first—a total of 45. It will be out of the question, we consider, for Mr. Roy Chowdhuri to supervise the work of so many pupils without assistance, the Government if they accept these maxima must recognize a contingent liability to engage another trained artist at least in 1931-32 to assist him. Some of us are very anxious to see that provision is made for the admission of part-time pupils, with the principle of which we are all in agreement, but its being given effect to must depend upon the response which is made to invitations to become whole-time students and the capacity of Mr. Roy Chowdhuri to supervise them.

6. We are unable to support the proposal made in Mr. Roy Chowdhuri's letter to the Director of Industries, which we have discussed with him, that the painting class should be split up into two divisions—one for the teaching of Western and the other of Oriental Art and our objections are not based entirely upon some uncertainty as to the implications of the distinction attempted. In the first year we consider that the teaching in the painting

24th February 1930]

class should be general and directed chiefly to improving draughtsmanship, particularly by drawing from life and to giving the pupils a general acquaintance with the principal different methods of painting in vogue, e.g., water colour, oils, pastel, gouache, etc., but at the beginning of the second year the personal aptitudes of each individual should have been sufficiently disclosed and they should be encouraged to follow their own particular bent, whether that may lie in the direction of landscape painting, portrait painting or the representation of scenes from history or mythology—of advertisements or posters—or of book illustrations—to attempt a comprehensive but not an exhaustive list. In the modelling class we consider that in the first year in particular time should chiefly be spent on modelling from life. Subject to the above suggestions we are content to leave Mr. Roy Chowdhuri's discretion absolutely unfettered as to the curricula to be adopted and the course of studies to be pursued by students in either branch of the Fine Art School and we deprecate the preparation of any fixed syllabus to work to.

One of our members considers that the school as projected above can only be regarded as a first and very modest contribution to the needs of this Presidency in the matter of education in the fine arts. The Committee agree with him that the present generation of Indian students seems generally to possess little or no æsthetic taste while the patrons of art in this Presidency are lamentably few. Mr. Vasu would like to see our proposals implemented therefore by the engagement of distinguished artists, European or Indian, to give courses of lectures on painting and on other forms of art at different centres in the Presidency and believes that in this way a more favourable atmosphere for the awakening of artistic impulses in the rising generation may be created.

7. *The School of Crafts.*—We consider that the existing School of Arts and Crafts should not only be shorn of the class in advanced painting, which will naturally be transferred to the School of Fine Arts when opened, but also reorganized. The School of Arts, as it was then called, was transferred in 1920 from the control of the Director of Public Instruction to that of the Director of Industries. In the Government Order directing the transfer it was declared that Mr. Hadaway would in future be the Director's expert adviser in regard to artistic industries while the attention of the Director of Industries was drawn to a despatch of the Secretary of State laying down the principle that the function of the school should be the encouragement of Indian art, so as to develop the special artistic tendencies of the people with whom it deals, and enrich those industries in the products of which beauty or form or colour or both may be superseded to the primary purpose of utility. Mr. Hadaway was asked to submit proposals for the reorganization and better working of the school but unfortunately no action was taken upon the very interesting report that he submitted and when as a result of the publicity given to the school when the orders of Government were passed on the Oldfield Committee's report, pupils resorted to it in increasing numbers, the denial owing to financial stringency of the additional staff asked for, by Mr. Hadaway as an integral part of his scheme had most lamentable results.

8. In 1923-24 the average number of the pupils on the rolls was 337—with an average attendance of 240 equivalent to a percentage of 71·2. In 1924-25 the numbers on the rolls rose to 428 but the percentage of attendance fell to 55 and has kept very close to that figure ever since, while the average on the rolls touched high water mark in 1926-27 with 533 and stood on 31st

[24th February 1930]

March 1929 at 501. While it is satisfactory to record that the number of students belonging to one or other of the artisan castes has steadily increased and has now attained a percentage of 57, we are strongly of opinion the policy which, in deference to certain critics of the school, was adopted in 1923 that no boy who applies for admission should be turned away should now be reversed. Pupils, we are informed, are admitted on the day they report themselves, though it may be only a week before the end of a session, and are allowed to enter any department to which they or their parents are attracted. It is also as easy to leave as it is to join, and so apparently in the course of a year some 250 boys put in a fleeting appearance, sample the amenities of one or more departments and 'silently fade away'. The committee consider that no admissions should be permitted after a week has elapsed since the opening of a session, that the minimum age limit should be raised from 10 to 12 and that an educational standard should be imposed upon future entrants. Many of the smaller urchins doing infantile exercises in the various drawing classes on the day of our inspection would have been more profitably employed in learning the three R's in an elementary school. The educational minimum to be prescribed may be a pass in the eighth standard or third form. If this is found to operate to the practical exclusion of boys of the artisan caste, it may be necessary in their case to be content with a slightly lower level of literacy.

The absence of restrictions upon admissions imposes an uncertain liability to demands for increases of staff from time to time and we consider it would be better definitely to limit the admissions annually to each of the classes which it is proposed should be retained.

9. Those branches of the school which reached their highest development in Mr. Hadaway's time were wood-work, jewellery, cotton printing and carpet weaving. The measure of Mr. Hadaway's accomplishment in the sphere of cabinet making is reflected in a general improvement in the standards of furniture and furniture design which extends far beyond the Presidency town, while the jewellery section which he started in 1908 has from the beginning attracted as pupils the sons of hereditary craftsmen who have returned to their homes on the completion of their course with an improved technique and a new range of designs.

10. The features of Mr. Hadaway's policy as outlined in his memorandum of November 1920 and school prospectus of 1923, which the committee would specially commend, are individual teaching and the initiation of students to practical work at as early a stage as possible and the acceptance of orders only when the interest of the students is served by doing so. They are in agreement with his view that a crafts school should not make a fetish of fixed syllabuses or attempt too rigidly to standardize courses of study. Nor should special facilities be provided for the passing of technical examinations, though any students who wish to appear may be permitted to do so.

11. If the annual admissions to the classes in (i) wood-work (carpentry), (ii) engraving and die sinking and etching may be fixed at 16 in each case, in metal work at 10 and in (i) modelling in clay and papier maché 1, (ii) jewellery and (iii) cotton printing at six, and five year courses prescribed for each, the maximum number of pupils under training at one time will be $80 + 80 + 50 + 90 = 300$ in all but there will of course be considerable wastage and the total is not likely ever to exceed 200. The Committee consider that the rattan section should be abolished as this industry requires no

24th February 1930]

special skill and is now practised all over the country. The lacquer work department need not pursue further the art from which it derives its designation, though it forms but a small part of its activities. There might be some justification for a limited further experiment with the lacquer work of Vizagapatam and Malabar, but the latter was tried by Mr. Hadaway and given up. The method at present preferred has produced some very decorative articles of furniture but has attracted few, if any, pupils and the maistries have latterly been almost wholly employed in the execution of private orders. A general class for design may perhaps with advantage be retained, while the modelling class will act as a feeder to the corresponding section in the School of Fine Arts. On the other hand we see no advantage whatever in continuing the part-time classes in drawing either for men or for women. Those who wish to take the Government examinations in that subject should seek instruction elsewhere. The excellent collection of books dealing chiefly with art and art crafts should be maintained and extended and the pupils encouraged to resort to the library for inspiration and study.

12. The Committee consider that all students on admission should be put for the first week or ten days of the session in a general "beginners" class and tested in their capacity to draw before they are definitely assigned to any particular craft. They are not in favour of their being employed for the first two years almost exclusively on drawing (the Calcutta system recommended by Mr. Roy Chowdhuri but condemned by Mr. Hadaway) but they have no objection to transfers from one class to another in the case of students who show no particular aptitude for the craft taught in the class for which they originally opted.

Careful records should be maintained of the progress of each pupil, and it should be in the Committee's opinion open to the Superintendent to get rid of any boys who have not within twelve months showed sufficient indication that they are likely to become efficient craftsmen.

13. As regards establishment the Committee are convinced that a good deal of retrenchment is possible without sacrifice of the principle that each student should receive as much individual attention as possible. In addition to a number of maistries on the permanent establishment drawing monthly wages there are as many as 40 skilled workmen employed on daily wages ranging from Rs. 1-10-0 to As. 8 a day. The implication of such numbers of paid workmen is that the original purpose of the school has been to some extent lost sight of.

14. The carpet weaving section consists of a teacher the greater part of whose time is spent not in teaching but in working out the details of the elaborate patterns to be woven (or more correctly "knotted") on the looms. This work is of a very highly specialized nature and seems to be beyond the capacity of the ordinary loom worker. The carpet weaving branch of the school's activities has for many years past been distinguished by the excellence of its products. It may be said without fear of contradiction that the standard of quality attained is higher than at any other carpet weaving centre in the Presidency. Every carpet made is sold almost as soon as it is completed, and the collection of working designs based upon famous carpets in British and continental museums is an asset of considerable value. There are however only two pupils and experience has shown that there is little hope of attracting sufficient numbers to the Poonamallee road to justify the continuance of this section as an integral part of a craft school. The

[24th February 1930]

Committee are strongly opposed to the idea of handing this section over to the Assistant Director of Textiles who is more interested in the technical and commercial than the æsthetic aspects of carpet weaving. It would be an even greater pity to abolish it altogether. All the accumulated experience of the school would be lost and we would prefer to recommend the transfer of the teacher with the two maistries who are on monthly wages and the collection of drawings and designs, to the Madras Anjuman where there is no lack of pupils available, and capable of learning to make carpets superior alike in design and execution to any hitherto produced in that institution. It is unlikely that the Anjuman would accept any financial liability in the matter but it is hoped that this will not stand in the way of the acceptance of the suggestion as the transfer to the Textile Institute would not effect any saving to Government either.

15. As regards the pay to be attached to the post of Superintendent of the School of Fine Arts we consider that the scale proposed to be offered by the Education Department to Mr. Roy Chowdhuri is appropriate as it is understood that he will be permitted, without prejudice to his duties, to accept private commissions for pictures and statuary. The Committee are not in favour of prescribing any definite qualifications for the appointment of Superintendent of either school. They are content to say that they consider Mr. Roy Chowdhuri possesses the necessary qualifications for the principalship of a School of Fine Arts, and that Mr. Hadaway possessed those which are required of the Principal of a school teaching artistic crafts.

16. As a result of our visit to the school we are tempted to recommend to Government the dispersal of the majority of the articles now exhibited but not for sale in the main hall. There are two or three fairly good antique images of South Indian manufacture, a few fine examples of the Tanjore School of painting and some interesting specimens of old ivory, etc., but a great majority of the exhibits are of little æsthetic or antiquarian interest and scarcely worth the space they occupy. We recommend that the Principal of the Fine Art School should select any pictures or bronzes which he may care to retain for the instruction of his pupils. Dr. Gravely may then, it is suggested, be allowed to take any of the remaining exhibits which he considers would be an acquisition to the Government Museum and the balance may either be disposed of at auction or priced and sold.

17. We are of opinion that a considerable number of alterations in the Poonamallee road premises will be necessary particularly if it is decided permanently to locate the School of Fine Arts there but we are unable to make even an approximate estimate of the cost.

If it is found impracticable, as we think it will be, to maintain two separate and distinct institutions on the same premises, it is the School of Crafts that in our opinion should be removed. Their situation, their surroundings and the ease with which a portion of the main block could be converted into a hostel for a limited number of students make the present buildings (subject to some further structural alterations) about as good as any that could be found in Madras for the location of a School of Fine Arts. The need of a hostel was emphasised by Mr. Justice Oldfield and his colleagues in 1923. The majority of the boys attending the School of Arts and Crafts from outside Madras continue to come from two districts only of the Presidency. But as between the two classes of students there is no question that those who wish to take a course in fine arts have a better

24th February 1930]

claim to be provided with hostel accommodation, for there are no such classes in other parts of the Presidency whereas there is an industrial school (if not offering so great a variety of craft teaching as that in the Poonamallee High Road) in almost every district. If the large pillared gallery at present used as an exhibition hall were, as has been suggested, cleared of its contents and the engraving or some other craft class transferred there, the upper storeys of the library block might be converted into dormitory accommodation for from a dozen to sixteen boys, and Mr. Roy Chowdhuri, if he is given the quarters in the school compound, could perform satisfactorily the office of warden.

18. As Mr. Roy Chowdhuri will be much more appropriately employed as Principal of the Art School, he will not be available for the appointment of Superintendent of the Crafts School and the question of how best to fill that post has engaged our earnest consideration. We are of opinion that, if possible, Mr. Porrett, who has special qualifications and great organizing ability should be temporarily deputed by the Department of Education to take charge of the school. If Mr. Porrett's services could be made available for say, a year, time would be given to recruit an officer with the necessary training in artistic crafts competent to take over the permanent appointment, but if one can only be obtained from England, the Committee would suggest that he should be engaged on a short time agreement, so as not to postpone indefinitely the designation of an Indian to the post. Mr. Porrett, if so employed should, in our opinion, be remunerated for his labours by a suitable deputation allowance.

19. In view of Mr. Roy Chowdhuri's comparative inexperience we recommend that the officer selected by the Education Department, whether Mr. Porrett or another, to take charge of the Crafts School after the recess, should be given administrative control of the Fine Arts School also, provided that this control does not connote any interference with the purely artistic side of Mr. Roy Chowdhuri's activities, or affect his right to correspond on personal matters such as leave, etc., direct with the Director of Public Instruction. The Superintendent of the Crafts School should countersign the contingent bills of both schools and be responsible for all consumable stores and the disposal of any products of either school which are put up for sale. At the end of a year Mr. Roy Chowdhuri should be able to assume entire responsibility for the financial and administrative work of the Fine Arts School and have sufficiently mastered the technique of official correspondence.

20. In conclusion the Committee consider such economies should be possible in the present establishment of the Crafts School as will provide funds for the recruitment of an Indian, sufficiently qualified by previous training in Arts and Crafts to be employed as Assistant Superintendent. We have the assurance of Rao Sahib Balakrishna Mudaliyar, who has worked at great disadvantage for over a year without an assistant, that there is no one on the present staff in any of the crafts sections who need be considered in this connexion. An outsider must therefore be recruited and it is hoped that a native of the Presidency may be forthcoming of such attainments as will entitle him, when he gains more experience, to officiate as Superintendent and establish a claim to eventual succession to that appointment. No scheme of reorganization will, in the opinion of the Committee, be entirely satisfactory which makes no provision for a second gazetted appointment in

[24th February 1930]

the Crafts School. The Committee consider that the scale of pay attached to the existing post (Rs. 250—10—350) should be able to attract a man of the stamp indicated and recommend that it should be perpetuated.

K. KAY.

M. BAZL-UL-LAH.

S. V. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR.

T. VASU.

P. F. FYSON.

MALATI PATWARDHAN.

C. W. E. COTTON.

24th April 1929.

Order No. 1856, Development, dated 30th October 1929.

In March 1929, the Government appointed a Committee composed of the following officials and non-officials to make proposals for the reorganization of the School of Arts and Crafts:—

Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S. (*President*).

Mr. P. F. Fyson, M.A.

M.R.Ry. S. V. Ramaswami Mudaliyar Avargal.

" T. Vasu Nayudu Garu.

Mr. K. Kay.

Mrs. Malati Patwardhan.

The Director of Industries (*Secretary*).

The Committee met four times and examined orally M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib N. R. Balakrishna Mudaliyar and Mr. D. P. Roy Chowdhuri, and submitted their report in April 1929. The Government thank the President and the members of the Committee for their report, and after a careful examination of the recommendations contained therein, proceed to pass the following orders.

2. *Future organization of Fine Arts and Crafts Sections.*—The Committee have recommended the separation of the Fine Arts classes from the Crafts section of the existing school, and their constitution into a separate School of Fine Arts presided over by a Principal working under the administrative control of the Director of Public Instruction in the Education Department. They have also suggested that the School of Arts and Crafts shorn of its advanced painting class and in certain other respects reconstituted, should be transferred from the control of the Industries Department to that of the Education Department. The Government are unable to accept these recommendations. They consider that reliable evidence has not been adduced to show that there will be a steady and adequate demand for instruction in the Fine Arts classes so as to

24th February 1930]

justify the institution of a separate school. The School of Arts and Crafts was transferred from the Education to the Industries Department in 1920 after full consideration and the Government do not consider that there are sufficient reasons now for retransferring the school to the Education Department. They therefore direct that both Fine Arts and Industrial Arts or Crafts should continue to be taught in the existing school. The formation of a separate School of Arts will be considered if and when experience of the working of the Fine Arts classes shows that such a step will be justified.

3. The Government accept the following recommendations of the Committee in respect of the detailed working of the Crafts and Fine Arts Sections :—

(i) *Crafts Section*.—(1) (a) No admissions should be permitted after a week has elapsed since the opening of a new session.

(b) The minimum age limit of candidates admitted should be raised from 10 to 12.

(c) A pass in the eighth standard or third form should ordinarily be required of future entrants, but if this is found to operate to the practical exclusion of boys of the artisan castes, such boys with a slightly lower level of literacy may be admitted at the discretion of the Superintendent.

(d) All students should be put in a general "beginners' class" to test their tastes.

(2) Annual admissions to each of the classes should be limited to avoid uncertain liability for demands for increase of staff, the total strength of all the classes in the Crafts section being restricted to 300 in the future, as indicated in paragraph 11 of the Committee's report.

(3) The Crafts section should not make a fetish of fixed syllabuses or attempt too rigidly to standardize courses of study; nor should any special facilities be provided for the passing of technical examinations.

(4) The lacquer work section may in future confine itself to a limited further experiment with Indian styles.

(5) A general class for design may be retained.

(6) The library of the school should be well maintained and extended.

(7) Careful records should be maintained of the progress of each pupil.

[24th February 1930]

(8) Majority of the articles now exhibited but not for sale should be disposed of, the Superintendent having discretion to retain a few such models as may be useful for instruction either in the Crafts or the Arts sections.

(ii) *Arts Section*.—(1) Tentatively there will be two Fine Arts classes—one in painting and the other in modelling in clay, with a maximum recruitment annually of 10 and 5 students respectively. There will also be an advanced drawing class of about 16 pupils under an experienced drawing master which will serve as a feeder to the other two classes.

(2) The officer in charge of this section will be responsible for the selection of students for the classes. No age limit for the boys will be prescribed, but a fairly high standard of general education which would enable them to follow intelligently the instruction provided should be insisted on, the officer in charge having discretion to admit boys of 'untutored genius' when such are forthcoming. The full course of training for the painting and the modelling classes will each be for three years. No stipends will ordinarily be given to the pupils, and in any case no stipends will be given to a pupil for more than three years. Students of other Provinces may be admitted at the discretion of the officer in charge on payment of fees. The Director is requested to report to Government when applications from outside the Presidency are received, stating what fees should be prescribed in their case. Part-time pupils, if any are forthcoming, may be admitted. The general lines of teaching in the painting and the modelling classes will be as laid down in paragraph 6 of the Committee's report. The Government agree with the Committee that provision should be made for the regular employment of models and sanction an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 in that connexion. The question of further assistance to be given to the officer in charge of the Fine Arts classes should be examined and reported on by the Director of Industries when there is actual necessity for such assistance.

4. *Retrenchment in the establishment of the Crafts Section*.—The Committee consider that much retrenchment is possible in the paid establishment of maistris, skilled workmen, etc. The Director of Industries is requested to examine the question in detail and submit proposals to Government before 1st January 1930.

5. *Transfer of the Carpet Weaving Section*.—The Committee do not advise either the transfer of this section to the Textile Institute or its abolition altogether, but suggest that the section, with a teacher, two maistris on monthly wages and the collection of drawings and designs, should be transferred to the Anjuman, Madras. The Director of Industries is requested to report what this section is

24th February 1930]

now costing the Government for maintenance, and what the financial effect of the suggested transfer to the Anjuman would be. He will also ascertain and report whether the management of that institution would be willing to take over the section and if so on what terms. The Director should also take into consideration the recommendation of the Textile Conference and give his reasons in full if he agrees to the proposed transfer.

6. *Hostel for the school*.—The Director is requested to examine in detail the need for a hostel for the school and submit detailed proposals in due course if he considers that hostel accommodation is absolutely essential.

7. *Assistant Superintendent of the school*.—The Government accept the Committee's recommendation that an Indian sufficiently qualified by previous training in Arts and Crafts should be employed as Assistant Superintendent of the school. The Director of Industries is requested to invite applications and submit proposals for filling the post with effect from the next school year.

* * * *

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

Press.

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide item VI, Papers laid on the table of the House, page 139 supra.]

G.O. No. 2158, Development, dated 3rd December 1929.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from Mr. C. F. GEORGE, F.S.A.A., Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 23rd September 1929, No. 13/840.

I have the honour to submit herewith the audit report and accounts of the Government Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam, for the year ending 31st March 1929.

2. A copy of the report has been forwarded to the Director of Fisheries, with the request that he should kindly forward his remarks thereon to you direct.